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The Honourable ROBERT GORDON ROGERS, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The annual report of Corrections Branch for the period April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1984, is respectfully submitted.

HONOURABLE BRIAN R. D. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
February, 1985

To the Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General

SIR: I am pleased to submit the 1983/84 annual report for the Corrections Branch.

The report covers every facet of branch programs, priorities and services for the year ended March 31, 1984, in a format that parallels the five branch activities as outlined in the budget estimates.

During the year, the branch has implemented major policy changes that have effectively handled increasing demand on correctional services and permitted the branch to meet the government's restraint objectives. Inmate populations were increasing steadily in the two years prior to 1983/84, but have now been stabilized.

An increase in the numbers of minimum security inmates has made possible a greater use of community work programs and joint projects with other ministries, such as work on forestry projects or the construction and maintenance of camping facilities in provincial parks.

The Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre for women was closed after careful examination concluded that program availability for institutionally-sentenced adult females exceeded the demand for such services. The programs normally available at the community correctional centre level were still available through the use of community based residential facilities and from Twin Maples and Lakeside correctional centres for female inmates eligible for temporary absence and parole.

The opening of the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, part of the branch's five-year facilities plan, has resulted in a relief of pressure on the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre(LMRCC) by removing remanded inmates from the west wing of the centre. Inmate population at LMRCC has also been reduced through careful reclassification of some inmates to a lower level of security, such as the forest camps in the Fraser Region.

The fiscal year was also marked by an increase in the services provided to Family Court. Mediation and conciliation counsellors have become an accepted alternative to full court proceedings for separating families and this, in turn, has offset the increase in courtroom demand. In addition, the process is saving the time, money, and emotional upset for the people involved.

The Inspection and Standards Division followed through this year with the audit of programs, policies, and degree of compliance with standards as a continuation of the process that began the previous year. The audit process has proven valuable by pointing the way to increased administrative efficiencies, improved report writing, and compliance with standards.

Throughout the year, the main priority of the branch has been to ensure that the quality of core correctional programs is maintained and to generate cost savings by increasing efficiency, developing new modes of service delivery, and placing limits on the demand for correctional services.

In large measure, the branch has been able to achieve these objectives because of the dedication of staff members to the corrections process and the branch. Equally important is the support of the many private agencies and individuals serving as volunteers. Without the help of such community-minded individuals and agencies, the corrections process would be much more costly and not nearly as effective.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD G. ROBINSON
Commissioner of Corrections

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Organization and Services

The Corrections Branch is responsible for providing corrections services, programs, and facilities within the administration of justice in British Columbia. The Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Banch.

The services of the Corrections Branch are divided into five categories:

- Adult Correctional Centres
- Youth Containment Centres
- Probation, Family, and Community Services
- Management Support Services
- Inspection and Standards

This annual report is organized into these categories.

The branch is administered through five geographic regions:

- Vancouver Island Region
- Vancouver Region
- Fraser Region
- Interior Region
- Northern Region

The branch's facilities include seven secure custodial institutions for adults, two secure containment centres for youths, 12 open facilities for adults, two open camps for youths, seven community correctional centres for adults, and 86 probation and family services offices throughout the province.

In addition, there are seven support sections within the commissioner's office in Victoria and Vancouver, under the direction of the deputy commissioner.

The Inspection and Standards Division is headed by a director reporting to the Commissioner. The division provides for the development of standards of security, safety, health, and service delivery and for the investigation of matters related to the administration of the *Correction Act*.

The Corrections Branch derives its legislative mandate from the *B.C. Correction Act*, the *B.C. Family Relations Act*, the federal *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, the *Parole Act*, the *Prison and Reformatories Act*, and the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

Planning and Priorities, 1983/84

Planning and Priorities, 1983/84

At the start of the 1983/84 fiscal year, the Corrections Branch set out a number of goals and priorities to guide decision making and planning. Measured against the developments and achievements reported by the individual sections in the pages that follow, there has been significant progress toward achieving these goals.

1983/84 Priorities:

- to implement the plan for a range of adult custodial facilities and programs, including a plan to update or replace present facilities and programs;
- to participate with other ministries in the development of a coordinated network of juvenile residential and non-residential facilities and programs which emphasize minimal levels of intervention;
- to ensure there exists a consistent range and quality of correctional and Family Court counselling services throughout the province;
- to develop the necessary policies and seek resources to enable full implementation of standards;
- to improve inmate work and compensation programs and encourage programs which contribute to the productive use of inmate work within correctional institutions;
- to expand branch activities which highlight cooperation with other ministries such as Forests, Lands, Parks, and Housing, Human Resources, Health, Education, and Environment (fisheries);
- to develop programs which encourage offenders to make reparation, restitution, and compensation;
- to undertake necessary changes in policy, programs, and procedures as required by the *Young Offenders Act*;and
- to develop a range of strategies to deal with overcrowding in both juvenile and adult institutions.

In addition to these goals, the Corrections Branch embarked on a process of determining how the government's restraint program would apply to corrections operations.

A branch management committee reviewed possible areas of reduction, guided by a number of principles. Of these principals, first and foremost was the maintenance of core correctional programs. Investigation soon revealed there were few progams of the branch that could be considered non-core programs. Termination of the Job Finder programs in Vancouver, Interior, and Northern regions arose from this review. While it was recognized that the programs were valuable, they were found not to be essential within the correctional mandate.

The second principle was to examine management and support services for possible reductions without harming management's capacity to ensure direction and control of the branch. Some 50 positions have been eliminated from management and support areas by integrating the North and South Fraser regions, consolidating districts in some regions, as well as some local offices, and reducing the number of positions in the Commissioner's office and regional offices.

The third principle was to maximize efficiency in the delivery of services. For example, it was determined that the number of program placements available to institutionally- sentenced adult female offenders exceeded the demand for such services. As a result, it was decided to close the Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre for Women, ensuring that inmates at the two remaining correctional centres for women had access to temporary absence programs utilizing community-based residences or the correctional centre.

The fourth principle was to examine those services and programs which might be better delivered through private contracts. The branch has long held the view that the community should be involved in the delivery of corrections services wherever possible. Initiatives have been taken in all regions to seek contract proposals for chaplaincy services,

nursing services, attendance centre programs, community service order programs, and food services.

Finally, initiatives have been examined to place limits on the demand for correctional services by stemming the rate of increase in adult and youth institutional populations and to seek means of reducing and more efficiently handling probation caseloads.

The rate of increase of adult institutional populations has now stabilized, halting a trend that resulted in an increase of 25 per cent over the previous two years. The day jail program and revised temporary absence policy have helped achieve this end.

In probation, options such as increasing the number of unsupervised probation cases, developing more efficient supervision systems, and increasing the use of short pre-sentence reports are still being examined. Through increased efficiency and service reduction in selected areas, 51 probation and clerical positions from offices throughout the province have been eliminated through attrition, early retirements, and job sharing.

This process has not been without difficulty. Implemen- tation of these initiatives has taken a significantly large collective effort to maintain an adequate range of correctional services and programming.

Adult Correctional Centres

Activity Description

Through adult correctional centres, the Corrections Branch carries out court orders for supervision in custody of accused persons awaiting trial, and the administration of sentences of imprisonment of less than two years.

The branch provides a range of custodial facilities for graduated levels of control and a classification process to determine the level of control required for each offender. Inmates are provided with opportunities for work, recreation, education, and community service.

- **Secure facilities** provide secure custody for offenders who may escape or pose a threat to the safety of the community.
- **Open facilities** provide useful work programs in forest camps, on farms, or other open facilities.
- **Community correctional centres** allow for re-entry into the community through job placement, education, and community service projects.

Secure Custodial Facilities

Secure facilities protect citizens from offenders who may escape or pose a threat to their safety and well-being. They also ensure that accused persons who are remanded in custody appear for trial. Offenders may be placed in secure custody if they need protective custody, if they are a danger to others, or if they are medically unfit for open facilities.

Those placed in secure custody are held until their sentence expires, until they are released on parole, or until they qualify for transfer to open facilities or community correctional centres.

There are six secure facilities for males:

- Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC), Victoria;
- Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC), Burnaby;
- Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (KRCC);
- Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC);
- Chilliwack Security Unit; and
- Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre (VPSC).

Adult female offenders requiring secure custody and women remanded in custody to await trial are placed in Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women in Burnaby.

Developments and Achievements

The operation of adult secure facilities during 1983/84 was marked by a careful assessment of the existing organization in view of restraint measures, moves to privatize some functions, and continued overcrowding in most facilities.

At LMRCC, normal capacity is 356 inmates. Emergency capacity is considered to be 436 inmates. The daily average inmate count for the year, however, was 504, far in excess of both normal and emergency capacity. At KRCC, admissions between March 1, 1983, and February 29, 1984, totaled 2,412, an increase of 592 inmates over the previous period. Secure facilities in Prince George and Victoria also experienced overcrowding.

To address the problem, more extensive use of resourced capacity terminal temporary absences was made from all centres.

Day jail programs in Burnaby, Kamloops, and Kelowna have helped to deal with the increase in inmate admissions, along with use of temporary absences, terminal temporary absences, and contracted bed spaces for work and educatonal programs.

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre also felt the pressures of overcrowding. A disturbance occurred on April 23, 1983, causing some $2 million damage and disrupting the normal state of affairs for the rest of the fiscal year. The damage, caused mainly by fire, meant all programs were cancelled and security had to be increased. Repairs have been slow. As of February, 1984, the roof over the burned-out section had been replaced, but no repairs

Activity Description

had been carried over to the interior. Funding for reconstruction has been approved and the centre should be restored by October 1984. Staff are to be commended for struggling through a difficult time.

The Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre (VPSC) was occupied on June 6, 1983, and commenced operation August 2, 1983. It is a 150-bed secure remand facility that provides an environment, program, and service designed to minimize the anxiety caused by conditions of custody.

The phase-in of operations was managed effectively. Over 10 days in April, 44 regular and 12 auxiliary staff were selected from over 350 applicants. An additional 37 staff were transferred from LMRCC after extensive interviews. All new staff received a five-day orientation. No major problems resulted as inmates were brought into the centre.

By October, 1983, the inmate count rose from the initial 93 to 150. By March, 1984, the average count was 156. Historically, the average time in custody for remand populations is about 21 days. At VPSC, the average time in custody was three to four days. The average monthly movement of inmates was 1,596, with a projected eight-month total of 12,250. Admissions and transfers totaled 1,770 for the eight-month period to the end of the fiscal year.

Construction at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre was on schedule at year end, at which time Phase 2 will begin. Phase 2 will add 10 new living units, a gym, kitchen, dining hall, and carpentry shop. Phase 3, which is to follow, involves the renovation of the main building for administration, classrooms, a health clinic, and a visiting area.

Adult correctional services in the southern part of Vancouver Island have already been incorporated into VIRCC, effective February 1, 1984, integrating secure custody, classification services, and community opportunities through temporary absences.

Plans to replace the present facility at Kamloops with a new 150-bed centre were put on hold, a major disappointment to staff who had devoted a great deal of energy to planning. As an interim measure, existing facilities were upgraded with the addition of a new walk-in freezer for the kitchen, exhaust fans for holding cells in the records building, a washroom in the stores building, and lexon windows for the visiting cubicles in the remand unit.

New initiatives to deliver food services, nursing and chaplaincy services were taken during the year.

At VIRCC, privatization of food services and medical services was initiated, though actual signing of a contract did not take place until the new fiscal year.

At LMRCC, negotiations for chaplaincy and food services were completed late in the year. The Fraser Region phased in private food services over a two-month period overlapping the fiscal year-end.

A computerized Corrections Administration Records Entry system was installed at the LMRCC, the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, VIRCC, and the Fraser Region Sentence Management Unit. The system is designed to streamline the admission, transfer, and discharge of inmates. It is also intended to improve accuracy of internal record keeping, including visitor scheduling and sentence calculation. Nanaimo, Kamloops, and Prince George should receive the system in the first quarter of 1985.

In addition to the Prince George disturbance, there was a major disturbance in November, 1983, at the LMRCC, resulting in significant damage but no serious injuries.

During the first six months of the fiscal year, the condition of fasting Doukhobor women at Lakeside deteriorated. The B.C. Supreme Court and Court of Appeal upheld the branch position to refrain from force-feeding. The federal government subsequently assumed custody of the inmates.

The Chilliwack Security Unit was converted from a secure facility to an open facility during the 1983/84 fiscal year to maximize efficient bed use between the Fraser and Vancouver regions.

Activity Description

Programs

Programs that provide educational and employment opportunities for inmates of secure facilities were maintained during 1983/84 and, in some cases, expanded.

Work on-site includes maintenance and improvement of grounds, housekeeping and cleaning, gardening, carpentry, metalwork, welding, and cutting firewood.

A variety of projects were undertaken as part of community work off-site. In Kamloops, for example, inmates cleaned up a forestry ranger station, spaced and thinned trees for the Ministry of Forests, cut birchwood for firewood sold to benefit the Boy Scouts Association and unloaded trucks for the Ministry of Forests. A fisheries enhancement program continued at the Chilliwack Security Unit.

An array of educational opportunities were available to inmates, including correspondence courses offered through the Ministry of Education, alcohol awareness courses, and law courses designed to educate inmates on legal matters.

Community groups also provided information programs. Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, for example, and the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies provided a valuable mechanism for inmate-community liaison. The Salvation Army also provided assistance for inmates leaving institutions.

In Kamloops, an in-prison lifeskills seminar was held. The three morning sessions were well-attended and similar seminars are planned for the new fiscal year.

Inmate work at VIRCC increased in 1983/84. Inmates were involved in an average of 345 tasks at the centre per week. During the year, there were 91,538 hours of work performed on-site and 15,730 hours of work in projects for the Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing and the British Columbia Building Corporation. Inmates are paid $3 per day, regardless of the specific task.

At LMRCC, 394,016 hours of inmate work were completed, with earnings amounting to $135,166. At Lakeside, inmate work projects, including a major painting project and construction of a canteen, provided 50,684 hours of on-site labor. Earnings totaled $36,517.

Lakeside CC continued to make use of community support groups. More than 5,000 hours of volunteer work were provided to the institution. For example, through a grant from the Vancouver Foundation, the Elizabeth Fry Society developed and presented three eight-session courses on family studies.

At PGRCC, regular programs functioned until the disturbance in April, after which security took precedence over programs. A school room was opened in December, 1983, however, with a new teacher and aide. An average of 13 students attended. The gym opened in December, 1983.

Activities and Recreation

Religious programs were maintained at all institutions, although services at Prince George were cancelled after the disturbance. Chaplains made regular visits, however, and services were restored in mid-August. At Kamloops, inmate attendance at religious programs and clergy visits increased for the year.

Recreational opportunities at secure institutions included floor hockey, weightlifting, table tennis, hobby crafts, and softball. Movies also were available to inmates for leisure time.

Open Facilities

Whenever possible, sentenced adult male offenders are placed in open facilities. These facilities provide individual accommodation and work/training programs, often in cooperation with federal and provincial agencies such as the B.C. Ministry of Forests and Environment Canada.

These programs provide opportunity for offenders to participate in useful work and give them valuable experience in such skills as forest-stand maintenance, sawmill operation, wilderness survival, crop raising, animal husbandry, and salmonid enhancement.

Activity Description

For offenders who qualify, the temporary absence program provides for temporary leave from the facility for education or employment.

There are eight general open facilities for men: Nanaimo Correctional Centre on Vancouver Island; Mount Thurston Camp, Pine Ridge Camp, Stave Lake Camp, Ford Mountain Camp in the Fraser Region; Bear Creek and Rayleigh Farm Camps in the Interior Region; and Hutda Lake Camp in the Northern Region.

There are three specialized facilities: Alouette River Correctional Centre, which offers programs for those whose offences are alcohol-related; and New Haven Correctional Centre and Boulder Bay Camp, both of which offer programs to male offenders 17 to 22 years old, aimed at developing self-confidence, responsibility, social maturity, and employment skills.

There is one open facility for women: Twin Maples Correctional Centre near Maple Ridge for women who do not require secure custody.

Developments and Achievements

When the Nanaimo Correctional Centre opened on the Brannan Lake property in December, 1982, community reaction was negative. Since then, an atmosphere of cooperation and acceptance has developed with Nanaimo residents, due in large measure to staff emphasis on careful supervision of inmates in a wide range of community service programs.

Correctional officers from institutions around the province, former Ministry of Health employees, and new recruits from the Nanaimo area have come together in an energetic and dedicated team.

Jordan River Camp was scheduled for closure when the Nanaimo CC opened but, because of overcrowding and the need to complete renovations at Nanaimo, the camp remained open until August, 1983. Once closed, staff were relocated to VIRCC and Nanaimo CC. The salvageable trailers at Jordan River were moved to VIRCC for use in construction.

Brittain River Camp, an isolated forest camp located on Jervis Inlet and operated by the Ministry of Forests, provided 25 male offenders with basic skills in forestry-related jobs and employment with the B.C. Forest Service. With escalating costs and funding difficulties, however, the program was terminated in July, 1983.

Programs

Offenders at open facilities participated in a wide variety of educational, work, and community programs.

Work programs took place both on and off the facility grounds. On-site programs included food preparation, laundry work, and growing of produce. Educational programs included trades skills such as carpentry and alcohol awareness. Additionally, inmates provided labor for other provincial and federal ministries.

Projects of a special nature were sometimes undertaken, such as the Nanaimo Christmas Toy Drive. Staff and inmates at the Nanaimo CC collected and repaired more than 7,000 donated toys and distributed them to needy families as Christmas presents. Inmates volunteered 18,720 hours to that and other community projects, including cleaning parks, building jogging trails and cub camps, and assisting with food-bank distribution. They also provided 42,120 hours labor to other provincial and federal ministries, thinning and planting trees, maintaining campsite firewood supplies, and working on various fisheries projects.

In the Fraser Region, a special project was the continued expansion of the Alouette River Correctional Centre fish hatchery, with production of pink, chum, coho, and steelhead salmon and cutthroat and rainbow trout well over one million for the year. Most of the fish were released into the Alouette River. The project was undertaken with the full cooperation of federal and provincial fisheries personnel. Fisheries enhancement projects continued at other camps, including Centre Creek Youth Camp and Ford Mountain Camp.

Activity Description

Reforestation, bush slashing, park maintenance, and fire protection were the major focus of efforts in joint programs with the Ministry of Forests. In cooperation with B.C. Hydro, inmates at Stave Lake Correctional Centre removed stumps and cleared brush from the shoreline of Stave Lake that is an area to be used as a recreational area for the public.

Initiatives by staff and inmates at Twin Maples CC for women have lead to increased cost-effectiveness of the tailor shop and the farm program.

Rayleigh Farm Camp, north of Kamloops, produced beef and vegetables for use by the facilities in the region. For the third year, inmates at Rayleigh assisted staff at Fitzwater School in helping mentally handicapped children in a special aquatics program. Inmates also spent 744 days clearing brush and debris from Tranquille Creek to ensure a clean water supply for the Tranquille School and assisted in numerous other property and building maintenance tasks for community groups.

Bear Creek Camp, near Clearwater, offered work programs in sawmill operation, camp maintenance, and forest and community projects. During the year, 21,575 inmate-days were put into forestry-related activities.

At Hutda Lake Camp in the Northern Region, the inmate count remained high because damage to facilities at PGRCC reduced capacity there, causing an overflow into the camp of inmates who would have otherwise gone to Prince George. The extra population at the camp made continuation of work programs difficult. Outdated huts were being replaced with log houses, however, and this work was continuing at year end.

Many hours of work in a new hatchery program culminated in June, 1983, with the release of 6,000 sockeye salmon fingerlings into the Stellako River. A previous attempt at salmon enhancement had failed but, this time, the success rate was 80 per cent.

PGRCCs carpentry instructor continued to work full-time at Hutda Lake Camp, making valuable program contributions. The sawmill operation produced 220,731 board feet of lumber, of which 174,000 were shipped to other government ministries.

The camp also produced 12,000 cedar shakes and, as part of the replacement program at PGRCC, produced 23 steel dining-room tables at substantial savings to the branch.

Activities and Recreation

Inmates at open facilites had a variety of recreational and religious programs in which to participate. They had an opportunity to take part in hobbies and sports activities, both on-site and in the community.

Religious services were held regularly in the camps and correctional centres. Native Indian groups, John Howard Society workers, and Alcoholics Anonymous held regular meetings in the facilities. Alcohol-awareness programs and courses for those convicted of impaired driving were also provided. Inmates were given the opportunity to upgrade their education by taking correspondence courses from the Ministry of Education and on-site courses provided by teachers contracted through local school boards. Vocational training was provided through community colleges, vocational schools, and Canada Manpower-sponsored programs.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres (CCC) are small facilities within the community. Offenders housed in these facilities are either serving short sentences or are approaching the end of longer sentences, most of which will have been served in open centres.

Offenders located in these facilities have demonstrated a greater sense of social responsiblity than those in the other types of facilities and have sound prospects for employment or schooling. Most inmates leave during the day

Activity Description

on temporary absences to go to a job or training program and then return each night. If they are earning money, they are charged room and board and are expected to pay debts, make restitution for damages, and support their families, as appropriate.

Community correctional centres provide an environment where inmates can develop personal responsibility and the positive attitudes they will need to re-enter society. They are encouraged to become involved in community volunteer work and to maintain their family ties. The centres also help inmates find ongoing counselling with appropriate agencies that will help the offender establish himself in the community.

To qualify for admission to a CCC, offenders must pose no threat to the community. They must be responsible, motivated and able to benefit from the educational and vocational training programs available in the community.

For a short sentence and first offence, an individual may be classified directly to a CCC. Offenders may also come to a CCC on temporary absence from an open or secure facility, or they may be reclassified to a CCC if their behavior so warrants.

There are seven CCCs in the province for male offenders: Vancouver Island CCC, Nanaimo CCC, Burnaby CCC, Marpole CCC, Chilliwack CCC, Kamloops CCC, and Terrace CCC.

Programs

Day jail is an increasingly important option for short-term offenders at CCCs. Under the program, inmates are permitted to eat and sleep at their normal residence, but must report each day, six days a week, 10 hours a day, for community work activities. When not at work, they must be at home. The program provides not only a route back into the community but a way for inmates to pay back society for their crimes. Most work is done for non-profit community organizations. Offenders are paid about $4 for each day.

Starting in October, 1983, at Burnaby CCC, 24 offenders were on the program, forming two work gangs of 12. In addition to work for community organizations, inmates performed work for government agencies. Day jail programs were also operated in Terrace, Kamloops, and Kelowna.

Because of fluctuations in demand for short-term beds at CCCs, it has been difficult in the past to devote more beds to longer term offenders who qualify for CCC programs without creating the risk of overcrowding when a high number of short-term sentences occur. On the other hand, leaving beds open for the possibility of short-term admissions has meant facilities were at times under-utilized.

Terrace CCC staff tried to resolve the problem in a pilot project between September 1 and January 1 during the fiscal year. Two beds were assigned to offenders with sentences up to 30 days because judges agreed their sentences could be served on an intermittent basis, serving one day immediately and the balance in one term at the CCC when space in one of the two assigned beds was available. There were 19 admissions under the project with an average waiting time for admission of six days. Expansion of the project was being examined at year's end.

Despite the dampened job prospects for inmates, residents at Victoria and Nanaimo CCCs earned more than $200,000 during the fiscal year, and $85,650 of it was directed to family maintenance payments. Besides work time, inmates volunteered 34,500 hours of labor in projects of community benefit, such as escorting physically and mentally handicapped persons in a bus-buddy program, repairing special devices for the handicapped at the G. R. Pearkes Clinic in Victoria, and distributing food to the needy.

At Burnaby CCC, a small outbuilding was converted to a workshop where building blocks are made for day-care centres. Inmates also maintained a garden which supplied the centre and needy groups in the community with fresh produce in harvest season.

Activity Description

At Marpole CCC in South Vancouver, inmates raised almost $1,000 for Marpole senior citizens by washing cars. Marpole also completed several projects during the year to bring the building up to regulatory requirements.

Inmates at Kamloops CCC worked at numerous jobs to earn a total of $32,558, of which $682 went to pay fines and restitution, $5,751 to room and board, and $12,418 to family maintenance and personal debt.

Activities and Recreation

On a selective basis, inmates of CCCs are permitted to take part in community recreation activities and sports such as swimming, bowling, and attending movies, rather than providing such amenities on-site. They are also encouraged to take part in alcohol-related programs, education and vocational upgrading, and job counselling.

Youth Containment Centres

Activity Description

Two institutions, Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (WYDC) in Burnaby and Victoria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC), provide secure custody for youth, both male and female, who are remanded in custody to await trial or sentenced to a period of containment.

There are two open facilities, Centre Creek Camp in Chilliwack and Lakeview Camp near Campbell River, for youths, both male and female, who do not require secure custody.

Secure facilities provide custody for youth offenders while offering opportunities for age-appropriate activities aimed at minimizing the negative effects of containment.

Open camps prepare young offenders for successful reintegration into the community, providing a structured setting to promote personal growth, education skills, and healthy work habits. Positive behavior and performance are rewarded.

Secure Containment Centres

Developments and Achievements

Overcrowding at both Victoria and Willingdon continued to be a problem.

In Victoria, a lack of beds and space for programs continued to be a concern, as did the number of youths remanded in custody awaiting transfer to The Maples (B.C. Youth Development Centre) and those held for psychiatric assessment.

At Willingdon, the acquisition of an adjacent facility, Hawthorne Cottage, eased overcrowding.

Planning for the impact of the then pending *Young Offenders Act* (which came into effect April 2, 1984), on facilities requirements consumed much staff energy.

Programs

The prime focus of attention in the fiscal year has been the maintenance of as wide a range of programs as possible within the context of government restraint measures.

Willingdon provided a lifeskills program primarily through the use of volunteers coordinated by centre staff.

Improvements were in dental care, psychological services, and program facilities. Regular dental care has resulted in better dental health and an opportunity to focus more on prevention.

At Victoria, there has been an increase in cooperation between the Corrections Branch and the local school district, resulting in better continuity of teaching materials with Lakeview, Willingdon, and Victoria. The education program, funded by the Ministry of Education, provides residents with five core-curriculum subjects and instruction in vocational and remedial programs.

A quarter-time chaplain has been assigned to the Victoria Youth Detention Centre. About 150 volunteers provided an average of 1,780 hours of volunteer service per month in 1983/84.

Activities and Recreation

With staff supervision, volunteers participated with youths in a variety of group activities including sports, hobbies, religious services, addiction awareness programs, and vocational counselling.

Open Containment Centres

Developments and Achievements

A carpentry shop was completed in the Centre Creek Camp and an instructor began teaching after the end of the fiscal year. The successful salmon and trout hatchery was expanded with great cooperation from both resi-

Activity Description

dents and staff. Planning has been underway for some time to improve the on-site school building with a new classroom.

Programs

Programs at both Centre Creek and Lakeview are aimed at developing productive citizens through work programs and educational programs arranged through local school boards. Students generally work toward a Grade 10 standing. Work programs involve camp maintenance, building projects, sawmill operation, and fish-hatchery work.

At Lakeview Camp work programs are geared to outdoor activities and the teaching of work habits and safety practices. The temporary absence program is an important part of helping youths reintegrate into their home communities.

Activities and Recreation

Recreation, including sports, weightlifting, photography, and hobby crafts, were available to residents of both camps, either with staff or interested volunteer groups.

Probation, Family and Community Services

Activity Description

Probation officers and Family Court counsellors in offices throughout the province provide a wide range of services to courts and communities. In addition to working with community agencies to develop common strategies to deal with common problems, officers and counsellors are responsible for the provision of:

Probation Services and Community Service Orders — Juveniles and adults convicted of offences may be ordered to abide by the conditions of a probation order, which may include reporting to a probation officer. In such cases, the probation officer supervises the order to ensure that conditions are met and offers counselling and referrals to other agencies, should they be required. The court may also order that an individual perform a prescribed number of hours of community service as a condition of the probation order.

Family Court Services — Family Court counsellors assist separating families in negotiating the terms of separation or consent orders with regard to financial maintenance and, in some cases, custody of and access to children. They also refer clients to appropriate agencies for marriage counselling and other services and provide short-term counselling to families. Counsellors also may provide administrative enforcement of court orders for maintenance payments.

Pretrial Services — Probation officers are involved in the supervision of accused persons who have been granted bail and in diversion services that provide referrals to community agencies for assistance. Those diverted voluntarily undertake activities such as community service and counselling assistance as an alternative to the full formal court process.

Report Preparation — Probation officers prepare a variety of reports to assist the courts in determining a suitable disposition for accused or convicted offenders, including pre-court enquiries, pre-bail reports, pre-sentence reports, and community investigations for temporary absenses or parole. Family Court counsellors prepare custody and access reports to assist the court in its determination of these matters.

Developments and Achievements

In Vancouver, the southeast adult probation office tested a team model for classifying and supervising offenders and found it increased productivity and morale significantly.

Adult, pretrial, and family caseloads increased in Vancouver while juvenile caseloads decreased slightly.

On Vancouver Island, three of the six probation offices in the northern district were understaffed throughout the year, with no reduction in total caseload.

In the Fraser Region, Burnaby North probation and Family Court service office was closed, requiring movement of staff. In Surrey, two specialized offices became general offices for handling Family Court counselling, adult, and juvenile probation. Previously, one of the offices was specialized in adult probation, the other was a general office providing a range of services.

A new initiative was undertaken in the Fraser Region to look at ways of increasing efficiency in case management decision-making. Four offices - Abbotsford, New Westminster, Mission and Port-Coquitlam - participated in the caseload classification project designed to formalize classification with regard to the type of supervision required. The one-year project will be evaluated by Simon Fraser University in the new fiscal year.

General initiatives to change the way in which services are delivered were taken during the 1983/84 fiscal year, causing relocation of staff to other positions. These included community service order programs which offer offenders the opportunity to work on community projects, either by court order or by agreement with an accused person.

A privately operated wilderness attendance program was developed by experienced personnel and operates from an outstanding facility near Maple Ridge.

Audits of selected probation and family court services offices were conducted in all regions during the year to ensure policy, pro-

gram, and management standards were being maintained. The audits have resulted in refinement of record-keeping and paper-flow procedures at many offices.

Programs

Family Court Services — Probation officers have been involved in assisting in the development of new services in many communities. For example, the probation officer/family court counsellor in Lillooet has promoted the initiation of a 10-week effective parenting program. The program is available to Lillooet residents as well as the many Indian bands in the area.

In Fernie, probation officers helped get a safe-home system started for battered women and children. In Clearwater, the probation officer also assisted in setting up a local child-abuse and wife-battering awareness program.

Juvenile Probation — In Vancouver Region, 73 male and 45 female juvenile probationers were provided with intensive supervision in the Detention and Recreation Extension program, and an additonal 20 juveniles were supervised by volunteers in connection with the program. This was lower than the previous year because of staff reductions due to restraint.

Porteau Cove Camp provided four types of programs during the year: the Weekend Program, the Summer Search and Leadership Training Course, the Mid-Week or Learn-to-Work Program, and the Powell River-Lewis Lake Program. The programs were attended by 191 juvenile/probationers during the year.

In the Interior Region, probation officers in Ashcroft and Merritt continued efforts in preventive work. In Ashcroft, a drug-awareness program and justice-awareness program were introduced into local schools. In Merritt, a juvenile crime prevention seminar involved many agencies and residents in sharing ideas about reducing juvenile crime. In Lillooet, the probation officer started using volunteers to assist many young native offenders. In Cranbrook, the Victim/Offender Reconciliation Program resulted in numerous successful reconciliations and positive reaction from victims.

To meet future program needs in Nelson, probation officers have coordinated the establishment of a juvenile accountability panel.

A new initiative undertaken by the Campbell River probation office, saw 10 juveniles involved in clearing a log jam from the salmon spawning creek in the Tahsis area. Youths were required to map the creek and use proper camping and first-aid techniques. The project was such a success that Fisheries has committed $5,000 to a second phase for the summer of 1984.

In the Northern Region, the Corrections Branch took over funding of the juvenile residential program, Camp Trapping. The need for a juvenile residential response at Smithers remained high. Each year, the number of juveniles placed in resources far removed from their homes increases. During 1981/82, an average of 12 youths were placed outside the district. In 1982/83, the average increased to 16 and has remained at that level. The disadvantages of this situation are two-fold: The youth is often placed in a resource that is so far removed from his home that continuity for planning his release is lost; and, he is often placed in association with more criminally-sophisticated youths.

Adult Probation — In Ashcroft and Lillooet, probation officers increased contact with native groups to better understand native concerns. In Salmon Arm, probation officers met regularly with Indian bands, resulting in a number of referrals to the Round Lake alcohol treatment program near Vernon. The program is operated and administered by native people.

Community Service Order Program — In the Northern Region, the reallocation of funding allowed for an improved response time for completing orders. In the spring of 1983, the average response time to complete orders was five months; by the fall of 1983, the lag was reduced to two months.

Activity Description

Another refinement made possible by the reallocation was to establish a program in the coastal native communities of Kincolith, Port Simpson, Kitkatla, and Hartley Bay. The effect of introducing the program in these communities has been positive. Not only have the work selections been prompt and meaningful, but it has stimulated band council-interest in justice issues as a whole.

Diversion Program — Two adult diversion programs provided alternatives to the full court process in the Vancouver Region. Those diverted were referred to a community agency for assistance, required to perform community work and/or pay compensation. A total of 5,740 hours of community work were performed in 1983/84, an increase of 110 per cent over the previous year. Compensation paid was $5,300, an increase of 221 per cent over 1982/83. In North Vancouver, a contracted adult diversion program processed 173 cases during the year.

In other communities, diversion was provided by local offices or in some locations through contracted services.

Contracted Services — To ensure a consistent range of services throughout the province, the branch has historically provided many services through private agencies on contract where it is not feasible or economical for the branch to directly operate the program.

These contracted services provide for a variety of residential and non-residential programs for juvenile and adult offenders. Youth services include remand homes and programs specializing in education, recreation, and lifeskills activities. Adult services include community-based residential centres and alcohol treatment and counselling. Attendance programs are often on a contract basis. The attendance programs focus primarily on education and activities designed to foster confidence, self-discipline, and a sense of responsibility. The programs also include remedial education and life-skills training.

In Vancouver Region, several services were provided by contract:

- the assaultive husbands' project, providing counselling for men violent towards their spouses;
- a program for first-time juvenile shoplifters and their parents;
- the Step-Up Program, providing basic education to juveniles unable to participate in school;
- community residential attendance, which accommodated 13 high-risk female juveniles in private homes;
- North Shore victim/offender reconciliation;
- a drug and alcohol counselling program for students Grade 6-12;
- fully-utilized psychological sessions (used by probation officers and institutional staff in case management plans); and
- Moffat House, a remand home for juveniles located in Richmond.

Contracted services on Vancouver Island included:

- juvenile remand homes;
- residential programs for adults, provided by the John Howard Society in McKenzie House and Dallas House Society in Dallas House;
- psychological services at the Victoria Youth Detention Centre, as well as food services for its weekend wilderness program and the services of an art teacher for residents; and
- community service order programs in Port Hardy, Campbell River, Tahsis, Gold River, Port Alberni, and Duncan.

Many contracts in the Interior Region were renegotiated, some with a change of focus. In Lillooet, for example, the attendance program changed in direction from an evening recreation program to a work-experience focus. New programs included:

- The Village Attendance Program in Grand Forks to replace the Loewan Ranch program which closed after 14 years;
- residential attendance program at Thuja Lake for juvenile males; and
- a non-residential attendance program in Kamloops for juveniles in conflict with the law.

Activity Description

During program evaluations, some contracted programs were terminated due to reduced need or reduced funding. In Kamloops, for example, the Re-Entry Alternate Education Program was terminated. Job Finders programs were terminated in several locations due to fiscal restraint.

Native Services — In 1983, the branch approved a new policy designed to provide an enhanced corrections response to native peoples. The policy advocated the greater involvement of native people and emphasized the need for the branch to actively listen to the concerns and aspirations of native communities and organizations. To aid in this process, training programs for corrections staff have been developed in conjunction with the Justice Institute in order to increase awareness of the needs and aspirations of native people and the complexity and diversity of their culture.

As an example of this greater involvement, the local director of the Quesnel probation office and the Carrier people in the Quesnel area jointly sponsored an expedition on a traditional trading route from the Quesnel area to Bella Coola. The project has provided a sense of heritage and awareness for native youths.

Additionally, the involvement of native communities in the community service order program was very evident. For example, all native offenders sentenced to community service in Powell River, Sechelt, Pemberton, and North Vancouver carry out their community service on their own reserves, supervised by native volunteers. The Native Friendship Centre in Victoria arranges and supervises all the community work in its area for native offenders and, at the Canoe Creek Reserve near Ashcroft, work is supervised by the band chief.

Negotiations also began with the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association to establish guidelines for the provision of supportive services by native courtworkers to native clients on bail supervision or probation.

As an example of institutional programming, there was a focus on native issues at Lakeside Correctional Centre. A Native Outreach worker facilitated access to native resources and the centre's educational program provided specific programs for native inmates. Their most recent endeavor was a two-session traditional basket-weaving course. The school also facilitated two inmates taking the native courtworker course. Lakeside's native inmates have taken initiative themselves and formed a chapter of the United Native Nations.

Management Support Services

Activity Description

Management support services provides the specialized services necessary to operate corrections facilities and programs in a manner that maximizes efficient and effective use of resources.

The services include resource analysis, program analysis and evaluation, and staff development, all of which are located in Victoria. Services centred in the Vancouver area include classification, medical and psychological services, and religious programs. Information services are provided by the ministry's Information Services Division, which incorporated the Corrections Branch information section during the year.

Provincial Classification

The classification section was responsible for classifying inmates in appropriate facilities as soon as possible after sentencing and for reclassifying when necessary. It also advised the branch of profiles of inmate population and the appropriate distribution of inmates, on classification standards, and control of inmate transfers.

In September, 1983, the branch management committee decided to regionalize the function of classification in order to improve efficiency. A study of models to implement the decision was completed in January, 1984, and, as a result, the authority for classification was delegated to staff in all five regions. Staff in the existing classification section was assigned to classification positions at Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, Alouette River CC, and Chilliwack Forest Camps, effective March 5, 1984.

While provincial classification operated as a separate section, it completed more than 12,000 classifications, 9,000 of which were initial classifications. Early in the year, the bed load plan (a tool for maximizing the use of bed space and staffing resources within institutions by assigning resources based on projected inmate counts) was introduced. Classification officers were expected to ensure that facilities were maintained at the optimum level of occupancy.

Program Analysis and Evaluation Section

The section advises senior managers regarding policy, standards, programs, and procedures for the Corrections Branch. Work is divided into four specialty areas: family services, juvenile services, adult institutions, and adult probation community programs.

Family: During the year, the section conducted a study of more than 500 families who had come to Family Court counsellors in 1982 for conciliation or mediation services or custody and access reports ordered by the court. The aim of the service is to provide a family-centred approach to resolving issues which arise in separation. The study found:

- 95 per cent of the families had children, 40 per cent of whom were under six years old.
- in only 37 per cent of families, the applicant (usually the mother) was working;
- 32 per cent of the applicants were on income assistance;
- in 60 per cent of families, the respondent (usually the father) was working;
- fewer than 15 per cent of cases were contested in court;
- 37 per cent of cases were settled by agreement or consent order; and
- when a family court counsellor was able to talk with both spouses, 52 per cent of cases were settled and only 11 per cent ended up in court.

The study showed family court counsellors provide a valuable service not only to separating couples but in reducing demands on the courts.

Juvenile: The major activity of the youth analyst for the section was as director of the provincial *Young Offenders Act* Implementation Project. He also co-chaired a task force of senior federal and provincial officials that reviewed the financial implications of the new legislation. This contributed to a substantially-improved funding agreement between British Columbia and Canada.

Activity Description

In addition, planning continued in the areas of new legislation, policy review, budget submissions to cabinet and Treasury Board, training, and information systems development.

Adult Institutions: A meeting, chaired by the director of Inspections and Standards, was organized in December, 1983, of all correctional centre directors to discuss policy issues such as use of force, inmate work programs, overcrowding, temporary absence, and correctional centre rules. Three amendments were made to the Manual of Operations to accommodate the new temporary absence policy introduced in August, 1983.

To expand inmate work opportunities, the branch developed and signed a cooperative inmate work program-agreement with the Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing. The first work project under the agreement for 21 inmates was in Kokanee Creek Park, near Nelson.

A number of policies clarifying inmates rights and responsibilities were developed and approved in March, 1984, dealing with inmate voting, inmate rights on arrest detention, visitors, media access to inmates, and inmate entertainment.

Adult Probation/Community: A Probation Conditions Wording Guide was developed in cooperation with judges, probation officers, Crown counsel, and Court Services personnel. The guide, once approved, was distributed to all Provincial Court judges.

This section also participated in the development of a caseload classification pilot project in four Fraser Region probation offices. The project, which started in January, 1984, and lasted one year, involved the classification of adult probation and provincial parole cases into three levels of supervision, based on risk and need scores.

Resource Analysis Section

The section is responsible for providing advice to senior management on resource management, coordinating preparation of budget estimates, monitoring and forecasting expenditures, preparing and updating the five-year facilities plan, developing data systems, and supporting office automation.

The prime focus in 1983/84 was on identifying expenditure reduction options to implement the government restraint policy. The bed load plan was developed to ensure maximum use of bed space in correctional centres and a system was established for monthly monitoring of use of full-time equivalent staff. Line managers were trained in preparing efficient shift schedules and monitoring the use of staff, supported with in-depth analyses of collective agreements concerning hours of work.

The section was also involved in installation of the Corrections Administrative Records Entry system at the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre and in training records officers in its use. Design specifications were developed for the system to handle an inmate trust accounting system and electronic transfer of inmate records from one computer to another.

Medical Services

The primary task of medical services during 1983/84 was implementation of the health care policy adopted in the previous fiscal year. The policy resulted in a clinical health-care team-approach to health issues.

The opening of the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre provided a unique opportunity for a health-care team with sufficient staff to meet the standards adopted by the branch.

Psychological Services

This section is primarily responsible for the identification, treatment, and referral of inmates with clinically-significant mental-health problems. The major approach to formal treatment is through access to community agencies. This prevents duplication of services already available.

Activity Description

Psychological services also provides consultation to corrections staff, the B.C. Parole Board, probation officers, and Family Court counsellors to aid in management of offenders or Family Court clients experiencing emotional or behavioral difficulties.

A third area of responsibility is in services to staff. The nature of correctional work is such that serious crises commonly occur. Hostage and suicide incidents, for example, place staff at high risk emotionally. Psychological services helps minimize trauma suffered by staff and their families resulting from stress.

In the past fiscal year, the major focus has been implementation of the common health care policy adopted by the branch in the previous fiscal year, and development of a standard budgetary process for the regions to ensure consistent levels of service.

Religious Programs

This section provides pastoral care, counselling, and moral and spiritual support to offenders, staff, and families of both. Chaplaincy services, while available in all adult and youth centres, are not yet available at the desired level in Nanaimo Correctional Centre or the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre. It is anticipated that changes in the method of delivery of the service and reallocation of resources will solve this problem in the coming fiscal year.

Particular emphasis has been placed on increasing volunteer involvement in the religious programs in centres.

Staff Development

The staff development section coordinates manpower planning and staff development programs in the branch. The Corrections Academy of the Justice Institute of B.C. was contracted to deliver both basic and advanced training programs. New security/correctional officers received a total of five weeks off-the-job training and extensive on-the-job training. Probation officers received a 15-week training program.

In the 1983/84 fiscal year, an analysis of the skills requirements for being an effective probation officer was completed to ensure that the training of probation officers is practical and can be formated to provide the most efficient delivery.

Reduced resources have had a significant impact on staff development programing. In 1982, all training was suspended except for training of new recruits, changing job responsibilities, or for educating staff on policy and procedural changes. In 1983/84, some new courses dealing with changing techniques and technology were developed, however.

Over the year, staff training policies, including the staff exchange policy, have been modified. The exchange policy allows branch staff to negotiate exchanges with staff from other jurisdictions within government, outside of government, outside the province, and outside the country. Under the policy, staff will pay all transportation costs and other incremental costs while the branch will provide a brief orientation to visiting exchange staff. The program provides a valuable experience for staff of the workings of other jurisdictions at virtually no cost to government.

There were two major staff development initiatives in adult institutions:

- a program was developed for staff dealing with crisis awareness to help them be more aware of potentially dangerous situations and to respond quickly and effectively; and
- a program was designed to validate physical abilities testing. According to branch policy, staff, on initial hiring, must demonstrate certain minimum physical abilities, based on procedures developed by police. Validation of the physical requirements will ensure that people are not rejected because testing does not accurately reflect the job requirements.

Information Services

Information services informs the public of branch policies and programs, informs branch staff of policy, programs, and procedures, keeps the branch informed on public opinion,

Activity Description

and develops greater volunteer effort within the branch.

It does this primarily through the distribution of printed materials such as **Corrections Information**(newsletters), news releases, staff bulletins, the branch annual report, brochures, booklets, and audio-visual presentations.

As part of the government's restraint guidelines, the branch information services was amalgamated with the ministry's Information Services Division in December, 1983.

Inspection and Standards Division

Activity Description and Report

This division examines complaints from or on behalf of inmates, probationers, parolees, and youths, or parents of youths, in contact with the corrections system. On the request of the Commissioner of Corrections or the Attorney General, the division also investigates matters respecting the administration of the *Correction Act*, such as disturbances, riots, death, escapes, serious accidents, and allegations of staff misconduct.

The director also reviews appeals from inmates and staff with regard to disciplinary decisions related to inmate violations of rules.

The total number of grievances, investigations, and appeals in 1983/84 was 483, though the most dramatic increase over the previous year occurred in investigations to - 48 in 1983/84 from 14 in 1982/83. Investigative referrals from the ombudsman rose to 72 in 1983/84 from 19 in 1982/83. There has been a consistent rise in inmate appeals against disciplinary hearings in recent years, due perhaps to branch efforts to make inmates aware of their rights to appeal. Inmate appeals were up 7 per cent to 78.

The division is also responsible for inspecting all Corrections Branch facilities periodically. In August, 1983, an expanded approach to inspections was initiated to focus more on regulations, standards of service, and operational policy.

A schedule is in place which will enable operational audits of seven youth programs and seven adult institutions annually. A schedule for inspection of contracted services, increased by program privatization, is being developed to ensure uniformity of correctional service delivery.

Operational inspection of seven youth and four adult correctional programs in the latter part of 1983 has shown a high degree of compliance with legislation and branch expectations.

During 1983, 25 probation offices were audited by a team consisting of two probation officers and an inspector from the division. Reports identifying areas of concern and making recommendations were forwarded to the Commissioner and appropriate directors.

During 1983, inspections were conducted at three youth facilities engaged in programs involving wilderness programs and high-risk activities.

The division also drafted specifications for fire retardant mattresses and bedding for use in B.C. correctional facilities. The specifications have been approved and all mattresses and bedding purchased will have to meet them.

Appendix A

TABLE 1
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ORGANIZATION CHART, 1983/84

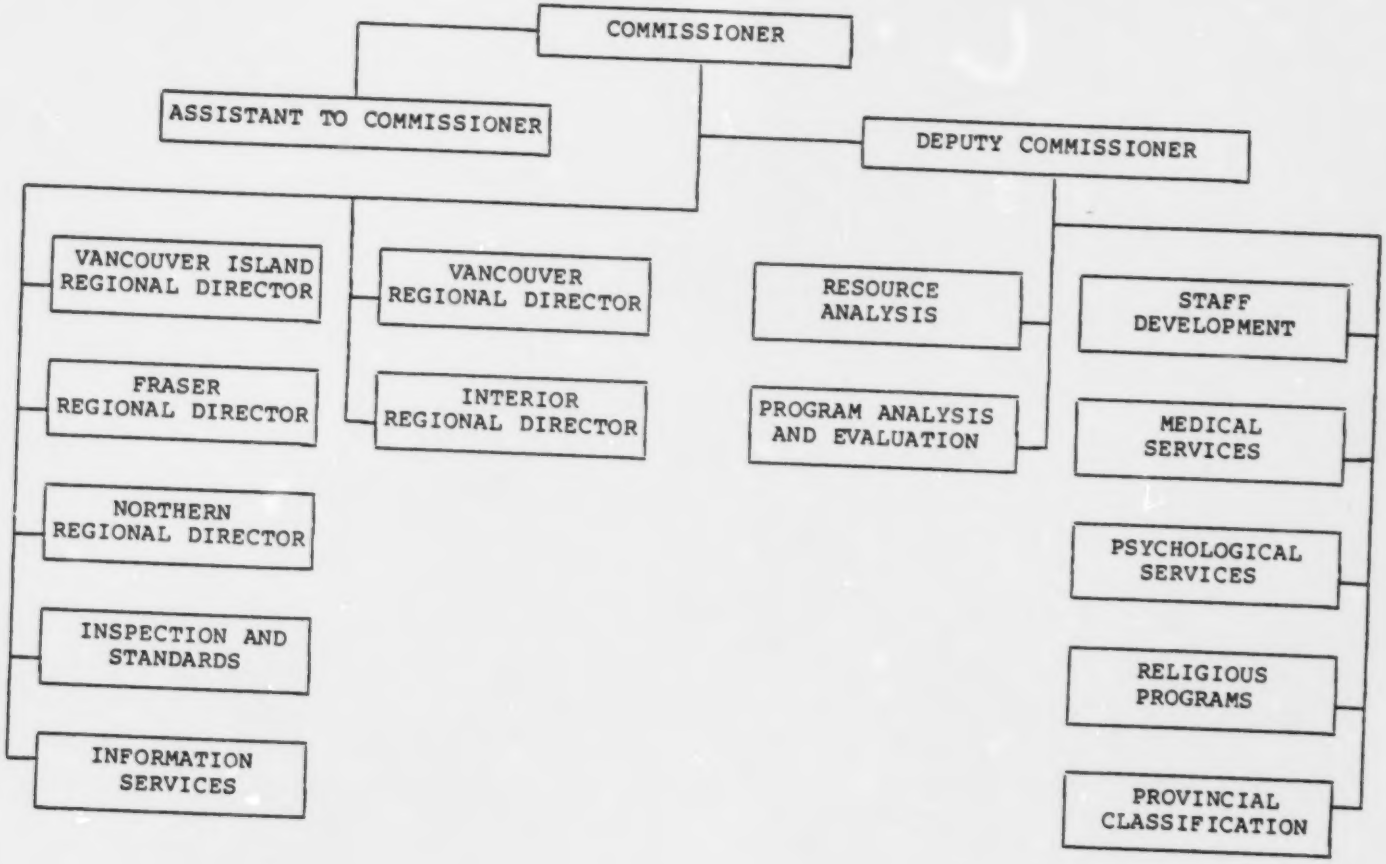
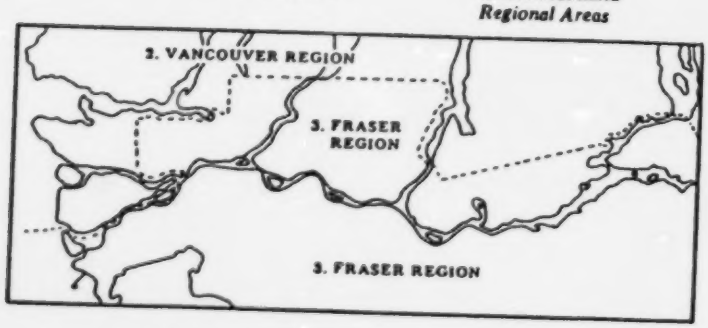


TABLE 2
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, 1983/84



Region 1 Vancouver Island

Region 2 Vancouver

Region 3 Fraser

Region 4 Interior

Region 5 Northern

TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1983/84
as at June 5, 1984 (1)

ACTIVITY/REGION	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES		
Island	6,891,723	
Vancouver	18,957,569	
Fraser	11,639,038	
Interior	4,355,837	
Northern	4,600,786	
Commissioner's Office (2)	3,423,236	
Recoveries	(734,396)	
SUB-TOTAL		49,133,793
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES		
Island	2,188,398	
Fraser	3,923,303	
Commissioner's Office (3)	203,301	
Recoveries	(3,096,697)	
SUB-TOTAL		3,218,305
PROBATION, FAMILY & COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Island	3,212,546	
Vancouver	5,588,143	
Fraser	6,579,905	
Interior	3,005,345	
Northern	2,905,506	
Commissioner's Office (3)	497,987	
SUB-TOTAL		21,789,432
MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Island	443,239	
Vancouver	687,597	
Fraser	729,610	
Interior	407,134	
Northern	273,994	
Commissioner's Office (4)	2,151,743	
SUB-TOTAL		4,693,317
INSPECTION AND STANDARDS		336,343
TOTAL		79,171,190

(1) Subject to finalization of Public Accounts.

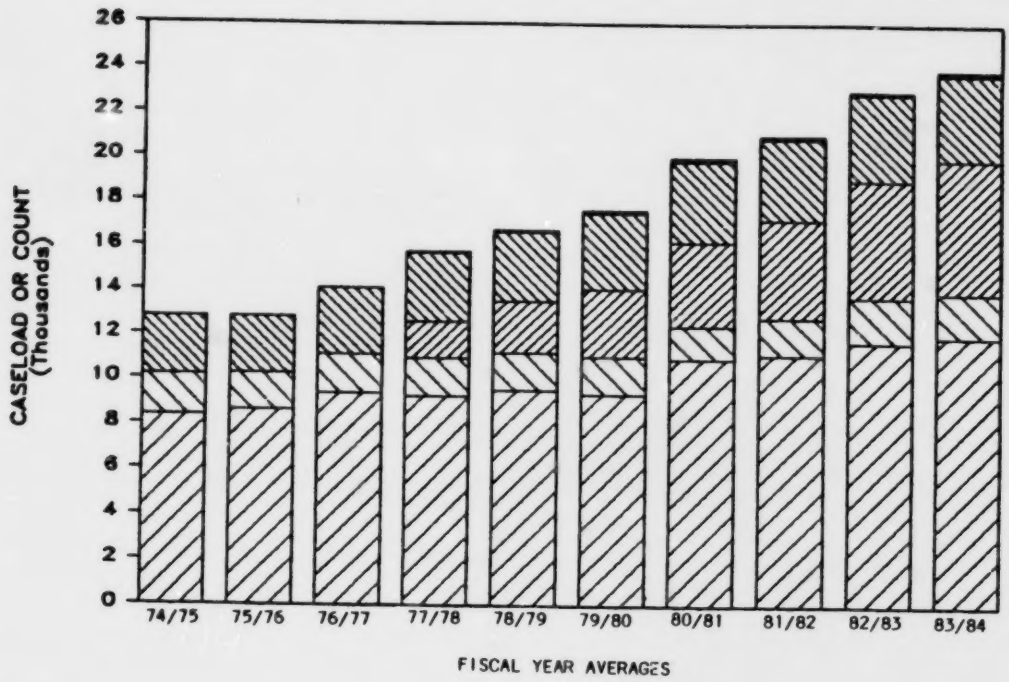
(2) Includes Data Systems, Tenant Improvements, Religious Programs, Provincial Classification, Staff Development and Staff Relocation related to competitions.

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)
EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1983/84
as at June 5, 1984 (1)

(3) Includes Staff Development and Staff Relocation related to competitions.

(4) Includes The Office of the Commissioner, Resource Analysis, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Medical and Psychological Services, Young Offenders Policy and Procedures - Special Project, Information Services, Staff Development and Staff Relocation related to competitions.

TABLE 4
CORRECTIONS BRANCH SERVICES
1974/75 to 1983/84



- Significant growth has occurred in Corrections Branch Services over the past nine years.
- The overall growth pattern was most impacted by increases in Family Court Services and Adult and Youth Probation caseloads.
- The count in Adult Correctional Centres declined from 1974/75 to 1980/81, reaching a low of 1,496 inmates. Rapid growth occurred over the subsequent three years reaching 2,015 in 1983/84.

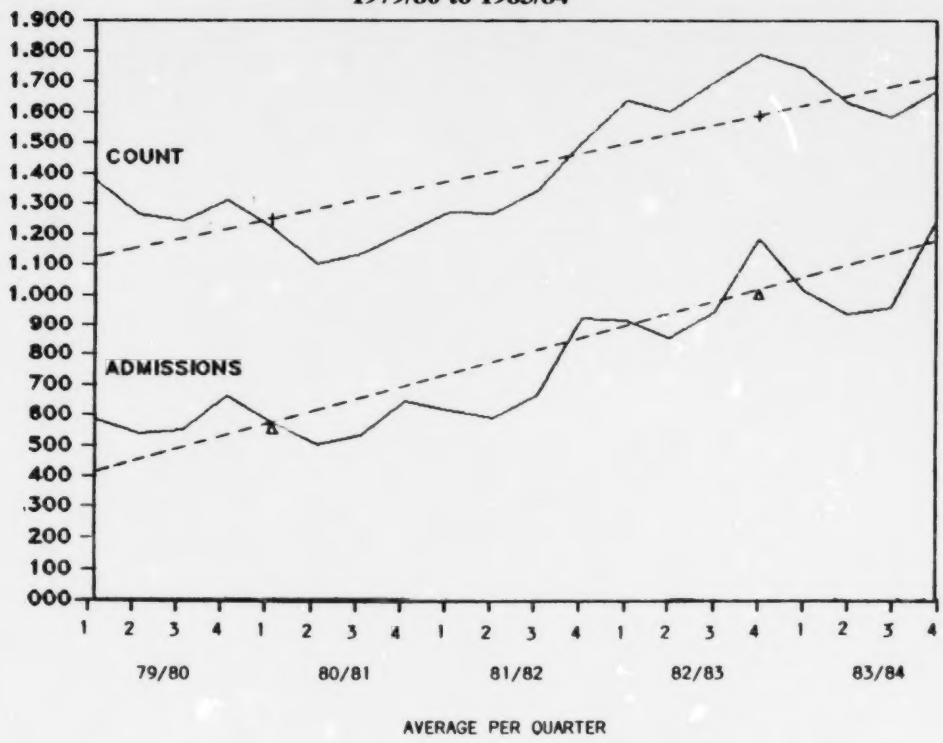
TABLE 5
COUNT IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1979/80 to 1983/84

TYPE OF CENTRE	1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84	
	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL
SECURE:										
Remanded	359	21.6	358	23.9	377	22.2	382	18.7	348	17.3
Sentenced	624	37.6	531	35.5	619	36.5	768	37.6	693	34.4
Total	983	59.2	889	59.4	996	58.7	1150	56.3	1041	51.7
CAMP:										
Sentenced	484	29.2	459	30.7	563	33.1	701	34.3	763	37.8
COMMUNITY CENTRES:										
Sentenced	193	11.6	148	9.9	139	8.2	192	9.4	211	10.5
Total	1660	100.0	1496	100.0	1698	100.0	2043	100.0	2015	100.0
Capacity	1848	89.8	1794	83.4	1791	94.8	1872	109.1	2035	99.0

° The definition of capacity for 1983/84 changed from the number of available beds to the maximum number of inmates who can be accommodated.

° Data for 1981/82 and 1982/83 has been corrected, compared to the 1982/83 Annual Report. A detailed analysis revealed that for 1981/82 the count for the Reception Centre at Alouette River Correctional Centre had been included in secure rather than open. The count for Snowdon was included in open; however, for part of the year it operated as a work release community correctional centre program. In 1982/83, Snowdon continued to be included in the count recording system as an open centre rather than as a community correctional centre.

TABLE 6
SENTENCED COUNT AND ADMISSIONS
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1979/80 to 1983/84



- Sentenced admissions and count grew rapidly from 1980/81 to 1982/83. This significantly impacted the five-year trend.
- Admissions grew more rapidly than count. This reflected shorter stays in the Correctional Centres.
- The new higher rates of admission and count continued throughout 1983/84.

FISCAL YEAR	SENTENCED ADMISSIONS	CHANGE	SENTENCED COUNT	CHANGE
1979/80	7,032	-119	1,301	-11
1980/81	6,856	-176	1,138	-163
1981/82	8,401	+1,545	1,321	+183
1982/83	11,702	+3,301	1,661	+340
1983/84	12,483	+781	1,667	+6

TABLE 7
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PERSONS ADMITTED ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES 1979/80 to 1983/84

YEAR	LENGTH - DAYS
1979/80	110
1980/81	117
1981/82	101
1982/83	92
1983/84	93

° There has been a significant reduction in sentence length over the last five years.

° This decrease in sentence length has stabilized over the last two fiscal years.

TABLE 8
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1983/84

STATUS	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Remanded	4,465	26.3	348	17.3
Sentenced	12,483	73.7	1,667	82.7
Total	16,948	100.0	2,015	100.0

- Remanded and sentenced admissions and count have remained relatively stable compared to the previous fiscal year.
- This stability over the past two years was a departure from the significantly lower admission and count levels recorded over the past five years.

AGE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Under 18	446	2.6	43	2.1
18 - 21	3,752	22.1	498	24.7
22 - 24	2,764	16.3	323	16.0
25 - 29	3,333	19.7	383	19.0
30 - 39	3,861	22.8	452	22.5
40 - 49	1,748	10.3	202	10.0
50 +	1,044	6.2	114	5.7
Total	16,948	100.0	2,015	100.0

- The age distribution has shifted towards older inmates as measured by both admissions and the count population over the previous year.
- The median age on admission was 27 years as compared to the previous 25-year age level.
- The largest single group (modal group) has changed from 19 to 26-year olds.

TABLE 8 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

SENTENCE LENGTH	SENTENCED ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE SENTENCED COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 - 7 days	1,698	13.6	25	1.5
8 - 14 days	3,171	25.4	77	4.6
15 - 30 days	2,409	19.3	117	7.0
31 - 90 days	2,372	19.0	321	19.3
91 - 180 days	1,211	9.7	312	18.7
181 - 270 days	474	3.8	197	11.8
271 - 365 days	374	3.0	217	13.0
366 +	774	6.2	401	24.1
Total (Sentenced only)	12,483	100.0	1,667	100.0

- Sentence length distributions remained similar to the previous year with an average sentence length of 93 as compared to 92 days for 1982/83.
- The corresponding average length of stay for sentenced admissions decreased from 54 to 52 days over this period.
- The average length of stay in remand decreased from 27 days to 25 days over this period.

TYPE OF CENTRE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Secure	15,229	89.9	1,041	51.7
Camps	786	4.6	763	37.8
Community Centres	933	5.5	211	10.5
Total	16,948	100.0	2,015	100.0

- Most inmates were admitted through secure centres for initial classification.
- Admissions to camps and community correctional centres reflected the impact of direct entry procedures.
- The proportion of sentenced inmates held in secure custody has decreased from 56.3% in 1982/83, while the proportion in open custody has increased from 34.3%.

TABLE 8 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

SEX	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Male	16,118	95.1	1,926	95.6
Female	830	4.9	89	4.4
Total	16,948	100.0	2,015	100.0

° Female inmates have consistently accounted for this small proportion of admissions and count over the last decade.

RACE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Native	2,577	15.2	328	16.3
Non-Native	14,371	84.8	1,687	83.7
Total	16,948	100.0	2,015	100.0

° Native Indians accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of admissions and count than in fiscal year 1982/83.

° Fewer Natives were admitted (74) and fewer Natives were on the average count (12) than in the previous year.

OFFENCE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Motor Vehicle	5,837	34.4	391	19.4
Against Property	5,883	34.7	1,041	51.7
Against Person	2,167	12.8	446	22.1
Drugs	1,098	6.5	98	4.9
Other	1,963	11.6	39	1.9
Total	16,948	100.0	2,015	100.0

° Drink Driving and other Motor Vehicle offences increased for the third consecutive year (+659 admissions; +64 average count over fiscal year 1982/83).

TABLE 8 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

- Of the Motor Vehicle admissions, 4,511 were for Drink Driving and this group represented an average count of 326.

- Against Property offence admissions fell (-173) and the average count for this group was 58 inmates fewer than in fiscal year 1982/83.

- The average count for offences Against Person increased by 33 over the previous fiscal year.

- The average count for Drug offences dropped by 42 over the previous year.

TABLE 9
CASELOAD IN ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES 1981/82 to 1983/84

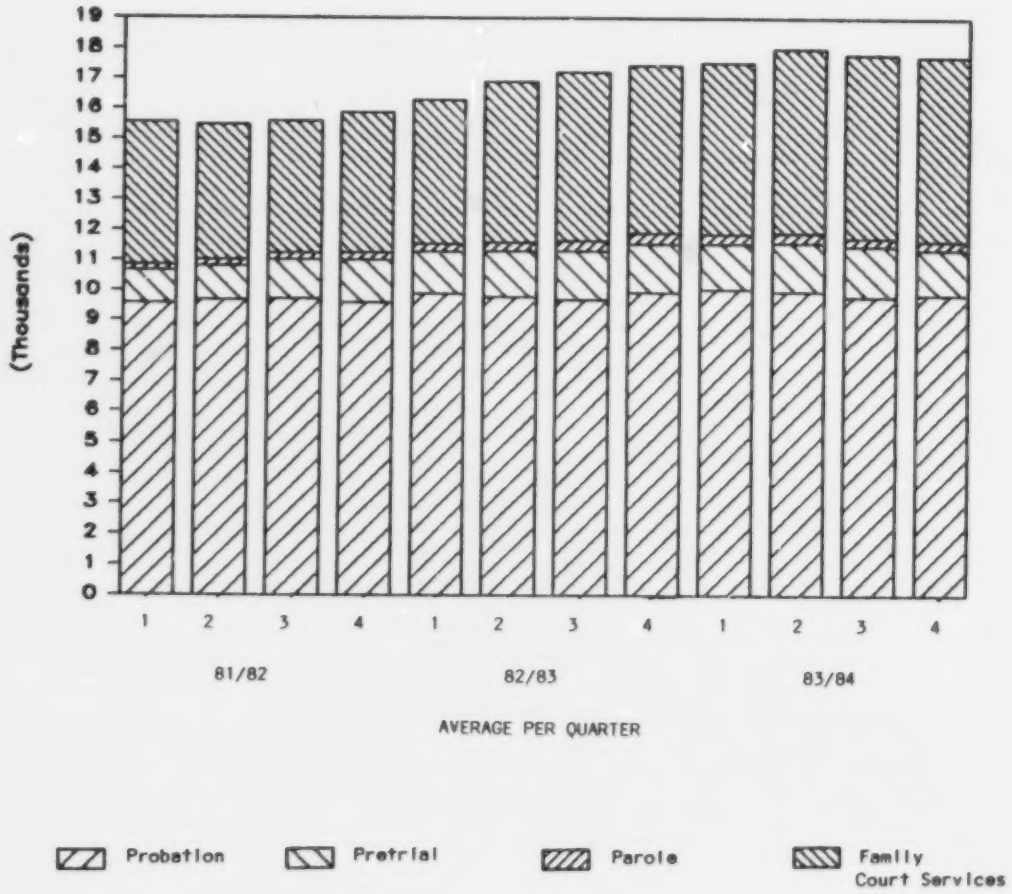


TABLE 10
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1979/80 to 1983/84

	SERVICE	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
ADMISSIONS	Probation	9,553	11,055	11,492	11,581	10,664
	Pretrial	2,192	2,632	3,503	3,987	3,695
	Parole	68	324	388	581	772
	Family	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	11,813	14,011	15,383	16,149	15,131
CASELOAD	Probation	8,330	9,640	9,651	9,840	9,918
	Pretrial	960	1,092	1,229	1,519	1,582
	Parole	37	175	207	325	428
	Family	3,104	3,822	4,439	5,239	5,968
	Total	12,431	14,729	15,526	16,923	17,896

- Family caseload admissions were not recorded.
- One in every 179 adult residents of B.C. was supervised under a probation, pretrial or parole order.
- Family caseload has increased significantly over fiscal year 1982/83 with an additional 729 cases (13.9%) on the average monthly caseload.
- Parole caseloads have also grown significantly over the fiscal year 1982/83 with an additional 103 cases (31.7%) on average.
- Probation and parole caseloads for 1979/80 and 1980/81 were estimated using the ratio of admissions to caseload for 1981/82 through 1983/84 and applying this ratio against the number of admissions recorded in the Provincial Case File. Family caseloads for 1979/80 and 1980/81 were also estimated.

TABLE 10 (*Continued*)
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE,
AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1979/80 to 1983/84

- Probation and pretrial figures, on page 60 of the 1980/81 Annual Report, included both adults and youth; these are separated in this report.

- The pretrial caseload for 1982/83 has been decreased by an average of 2 cases compared to the figure indicated in the 1982/83 Annual Report, reflecting the results of a caseload file audit. Similarly, the pretrial figure for 1981/82, as reported in the 1982/83 Annual Report, has been adjusted downward by an average of 1 case.

TABLE 11
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1983/84

AGE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Under 18	1,604	10.6	1,049	8.8
18 - 21	4,978	32.9	4,140	34.7
22 - 24	2,164	14.3	1,765	14.8
25 - 29	2,315	15.3	1,813	15.2
30 - 39	2,421	16.0	1,825	15.3
40 - 49	1,059	7.0	835	7.0
50 +	590	3.9	501	4.2
Total	15,131	100.0	11,928	100.0

- The median age of persons admitted has remained at 23, the same as in 1982/83.
- The most frequently occurring age group has remained at 19.

SENTENCE LENGTH OF PROBATION ORDERS	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 - 90 days	1,194	11.2	307	3.1
91 - 180 days	3,018	28.3	1,527	15.4
181 - 365 days	3,914	36.7	3,868	39.0
366 - 732 days	2,090	19.6	3,184	32.1
733 +	448	4.2	1,032	10.4
Total (Probation only)	10,664	100.0	9,918	100.0

- Average sentence length for probation was 341 days.
- There has been an increase in sentence length of 24 days over the last fiscal year.

TABLE 11 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

SEX	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Male	12,604	83.3	9,996	83.8
Female	2,527	16.7	1,932	16.2
Total	15,131	100.0	11,928	100.0

° The admissions and average caseload proportions for males and females have remained relatively stable over previous years.

° There were proportionately more females on probation, pretrial and parole than in correctional centres.

RACE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Native	1,725	11.4	1,551	13.0
Non-Native	13,406	88.6	10,377	87.0
Total	15,131	100.0	11,928	100.0

° The proportion of Native Indians on probation, pretrial and parole has remained relatively stable.

OFFENCE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Motor Vehicle	1,786	11.8	1,396	11.7
Against Property	7,762	51.3	6,405	53.7
Against Person	1,785	11.8	1,467	12.3
Drugs	1,301	8.6	930	7.8
Other	2,497	16.5	1,730	14.5
Total	15,131	100.0	11,928	100.0

TABLE 11 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

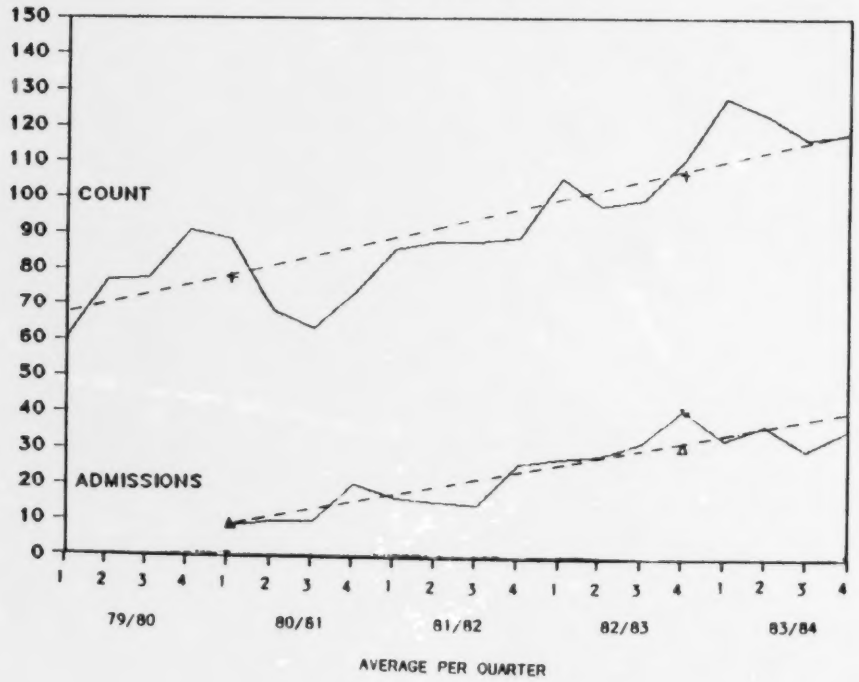
- There has been a significant reduction in caseload for Motor Vehicle offences. This category decreased by 693 admissions, a decrease of 28%. The reduction was in contrast with a significant increase in the number of these cases within adult correctional centres.

- Offences Against Property and offences Against Person grew over the previous fiscal year; while the Drug category, (Narcotics Control Act and Food and Drug Act), declined over this time period.

TABLE 12
COUNT IN YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1979/80 to 1983/84

TYPE OF CENTRE	1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84	
	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE	% OF TOTAL
SECURE:										
Remanded	52.8	40.9	55.1	39.7	58.5	39.0	46.7	31.1	46.2	27.5
Sentenced	24.1	18.7	38.4	27.6	44.5	29.7	45.7	30.5	62.5	37.2
Sub-total	76.9	59.6	93.5	67.3	103.0	68.7	92.4	61.6	108.7	64.7
OPEN:										
Sentenced	52.1	40.4	45.5	32.7	47.0	31.3	57.6	38.4	59.3	35.3
Total	129.0	100.0	139.0	100.0	150.0	100.0	150.0	100.0	168.0	100.0

TABLE 13
SENTENCED COUNT AND ADMISSIONS
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1979/80 to 1983/84



- The five-year trend in sentenced count shows significant growth. The four-year trend in sentenced admissions indicates the same pattern.

- Relatively rapid growth in count occurred from the first quarter of fiscal year 1982/83 through the second quarter of fiscal year 1983/84.

FISCAL YEAR	SENTENCED ADMISSIONS	CHANGE	SENTENCED COUNT	CHANGE
1979/80	N/A	N/A	76	+40
1980/81	184	N/A	91	+15
1981/82	276	+ 92	98	+ 7
1982/83	376	+100	104	+ 6
1983/84	407	+ 31	122	+18

- The collection of admissions data on youth in containment centres started during 1979/80; therefore, data tor that year is incomplete.

TABLE 14
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF YOUTH ADMITTED YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES 1980/81 to 1983/84

YEAR	LENGTH - DAYS
1980/81	180
1981/82	153
1982/83	114
1983/84	120

- Average sentence length decreased significantly between 1980/81 and 1982/83.
- Sentence length appears to have stabilized over the last two fiscal years.
- The collection of profile data on youth in containment centres started during 1979/80; therefore, data for that year is incomplete.

TABLE 15
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1983/84

STATUS	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Remanded	1,152	73.9	46	27.4
Sentenced	407	26.1	122	72.6
Total	1,559	100.0	168	100.0

° Sentenced count increased by 18, or 17.3%. The remanded count remained stable.

AGE	ADMISSIONS	
	NUMBER	%
12 years	--	0.0
13 years	5	1.2
14 years	46	11.3
15 years	118	29.0
16 years	186	45.7
17	52	12.8
Total (Sentenced only)	407	100.0

° The age distribution for sentenced youth remained similar to the previous fiscal year.

TABLE 15 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

SENTENCE LENGTH	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 - 7 days	49	12.0	1	0.8
8 - 14 days	27	6.7	1	0.8
15 - 30 days	63	15.5	3	2.5
31 - 90 days	84	20.6	17	13.9
91 - 180 days	104	25.5	44	36.1
181 - 270 days	37	9.1	23	18.9
271 - 365 days	28	6.9	18	14.7
366 +	15	3.7	15	12.3
Total (Sentenced only)	407	100.0	122	100.0

° The average length of sentence on admission for youth offenders was 120 days. It represents a six-day increase over sentence lengths for fiscal year 1982/83.

TYPE OF CENTRE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Secure	1,557	99.9	105	62.5
Open	2	0.1	63	37.5
Total	1,559	100.0	168	100.0

° The proportion of the average count for youth in secure and open centres was approximately the same as that in adult correctional centres.

TABLE 15 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

SEX	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Male	1,247	80.0	152	90.5
Female	312	20.0	16	9.5
Total	1,559	100.0	168	100.0

° The proportion of females in youth containment centres was significantly higher than in adult correctional centres.

RACE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Native	204	13.1	32	19.1
Non-Native	1,355	86.9	136	80.9
Total	1,559	100.0	168	100.0

° This was approximately the same proportion of Natives to Non-Natives as in adult correctional centres.

OFFENCE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE COUNT	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Break and Enter	458	29.4	70	41.7
Other Property	452	29.0	50	29.7
Breach of Probation	438	28.1	26	15.5
Against Person	162	10.4	19	11.3
Other	49	3.1	3	1.8
Total	1,559	100.0	168	100.0

TABLE 15 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

- As a whole, offences Against Property accounted for 58.4% of all admissions and 71.5% of the average count. This distribution was similar to previous years.

- As a separate offence, Break and Enter was the leading reason for youth incarceration.

TABLE 16
CASELOAD IN YOUTH PROBATION
1981/82 to 1983/84

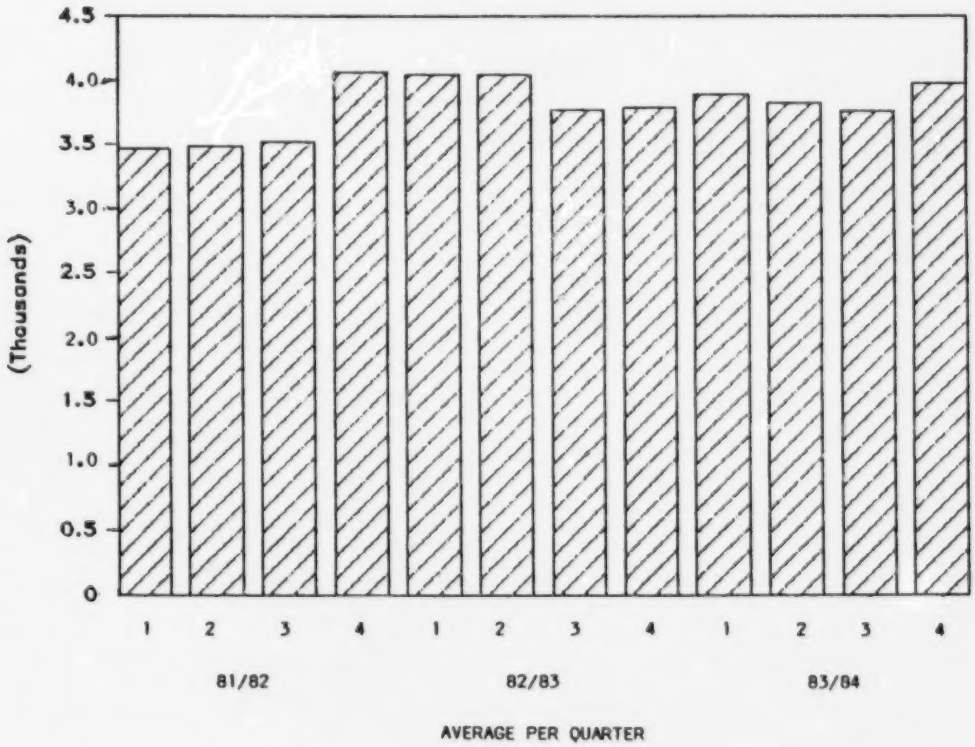


TABLE 17
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
YOUTH PROBATION
1979/80 to 1983/84

	SERVICE	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
ADMISSIONS	Probation	2,720	2,884	3,019	3,061	3,012
	Pretrial	N/A	6	21	20	24
	Total	2,720	2,890	3,040	3,081	3,036
CASELOAD	Probation and Alternative Measures	3,400	3,613	3,637	3,916	3,863
	Pretrial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	3,400	3,613	3,637	3,916	3,863

- Caseload includes both formal probation and alternative measure cases; admissions include only court-ordered formal probation.
- One in every 175 youth residents of B.C. was supervised under a probation order or voluntarily participated in an alternative measure program.
- Caseloads for 1979/80 and 1980/81 are estimated using the ratio of admissions to caseload for 1981/82 through 1983/84 and applying this ratio against the number of admissions recorded in the Provincial Case File.
- Pretrial admissions are not available for 1979/80.

TABLE 18
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION
1983/84

AGE	ADMISSIONS	
	NUMBER	%
Under 11 years	3	0.1
11 years	15	0.5
12 years	66	2.2
13 years	268	8.9
14 years	599	19.9
15 years	886	29.4
16 years	1,175	39.0
Total	3,012	100.0

° The age distribution was similar to the population in containment centres.

SENTENCE LENGTH	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 - 90 days	527	17.5	263	6.8
91 - 180 days	937	31.1	935	24.2
181 - 365 days	1,048	34.8	1,521	39.4
366 - 730 days	214	7.1	522	13.5
731 +	15	0.5	31	0.8
Indefinite	271	9.0	591	15.3
Total	3,012	100.0	3,863	100.0

° The average sentence length for these probation cases was 230 days.

° This rate has remained relatively stable.

TABLE 18 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

SEX	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Male	2,470	82.0	3,260	84.4
Female	542	18.0	603	15.6
Total	3,012	100.0	3,863	100.0

- There was approximately the same proportion of youth female probationers as adult female probationers.
- There was a significantly greater proportion of female youth offenders on probation than in containment centres. This was also true for adult female offenders.

RACE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Native	383	12.7	591	15.3
Non-Native	2,629	87.3	3,272	84.7
Total	3,012	100.0	3,863	100.0

- There were proportionately fewer Native Indian youth on probation than in containment centres.

OFFENCE	ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE CASELOAD	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Break and Enter	774	25.7	1,070	27.7
Theft Under $200	672	22.3	606	15.7
Other Property	675	22.4	1,078	27.9
Public Order	379	12.6	483	12.5
Other	512	17.0	626	16.2
Total	3,012	100.0	3,863	100.0

TABLE 18 (*Continued*)
OFFENDER PROFILES

- Property offences predominated. This was similar to the pattern that existed for youth containment, Break and Enter being the leading offence by youth.

- Public Order offences include Causing a Disturbance, Trespassing, Mischief, Harassing or Threatening, Resisting a Peace Officer, and Common Assault.

TABLE 19
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY ACTIVITY
1979/80 to 1983/84

ACTIVITY	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Adult Correctional Centres	1198.25	1197.25	1154.00	1194.00	1309.09
Youth Containment Centres	141.50	141.50	154.00	148.00	189.15
Probation, Family, and Community Services	575.00	575.00	599.00	621.00	601.89
Management Services	144.25	141.25	141.00	131.00	127.15
Inspection & Standards	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.15
Sub-Total	2065.00	2061.00	2057.00	2103.00	2236.43
Auxiliary Person-Years	204.12	199.26	226.71	256.90	-
Total	2269.12	2260.26	2283.71	2359.90	2236.43

° Staffing data prior to 1983/84 were recorded as regular positions and auxiliary person-years. In 1983/84, the staff allocation system was changed to Full Time Equivalents, which does not distinguish regular from auxiliary employees.

TABLE 20
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY REGION
1983/84

REGION	ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES	YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES	PROBATION, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	INSPECTION AND STANDARDS	TOTAL
Vancouver Island	175.92	62.58	101.59	11.97	--	352.06
Vancouver	530.45	--	181.20	28.05	--	739.70
Fraser	317.34	119.78	166.55	18.03	--	621.70
Interior	139.23	--	81.85	9.83	--	230.91
Northern	116.98	--	60.70	7.88	--	185.56
Comm. Office	29.17	6.79	10.00	51.39	9.15	106.50
Total	1,309.09	189.15	601.89	127.15	9.15	2,236.43

° Staff figures are given in Full Time Equivalents. These include both regular and auxiliary staff.

TABLE 20 (*Continued*)
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY REGION
1983/84

° The Full Time Equivalents in the Commissioner's Office by Activity include:

Adult	11.25	Chaplains providing services in correctional centres
	17.92	Training relief for backfilling Correctional Officers engaged in basic or upgrade training
	29.17	
Youth	1.00	Instructor seconded to the Justice Institute
	5.79	Training relief for backfilling Correctional Officers engaged in basic or upgrade training
	6.79	
Probation	4.00	Instructors seconded to the Justice Institute
	6.00	Training relief for backfilling Correctional Officers engaged in basic or upgrade training
	10.00	
Management	6.50	Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and support staff
	9.01	Program Analysis and Evaluation
	4.00	Staff Development
	23.88	Resource Analysis and Data Entry
	2.00	Medical and Psychological Policy Development and Management
	2.00	Information Services (In 1982/83 included in Ministry Support Services)
	4.00	Policy Implementation for Young Offenders Act and Facility Planning (Time specific Special Projects)
	51.39	
Inspection and Standards	9.15	Six inspectors and 3.15 support staff.
	106.50	
	======	

TABLE 21
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY
INSPECTION AND STANDARDS DIVISION
CALENDAR 1979, and 1980/81 to 1983/84

ACTIVITIES	Calendar 1979	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Inmate complaints	351	277	299	377	357
Appeals	26	45	52	73	78
Investigations	38	45	24	14	48
Total	415	367	375	464	483

Appendix B

CORRECTIONS BRANCH REGIONS, DISTRICTS, FACILITIES, AND OFFICES

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Information Services
Medical Services
Program Analysis and Evaluation
Provincial Classification
Psychological Services
Religious Programs
Resource Analysis
Staff Development

Inspection and Standards

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

Vancouver Island Regional Office

South District

Colwood Probation and Family Court Services
Duncan Probation and Family Court Services
Esquimalt Probation and Family Court Services
Lake Cowichan Probation and Family Court Services
Saanich Probation and Family Court Services
Sidney Probation and Family Court Services
Sooke Probation and Family Court Services
South District Office
Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre
Victoria Adult Probation Office
Victoria Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
Victoria Youth Detention Centre

North District

Campbell River Probation and Family Court Services
Courtenay Probation and Family Court Services
Lakeview Youth Camp
Nanaimo Community Correctional Centre
Nanaimo Correctional Centre
Nanaimo Probation and Family Court Services
North District Office
Parksville Probation and Family Court Services
Port Alberni Probation and Family Court Services
Port Hardy Probation and Family Court Services
Port McNeill Probation and Family Court Services

VANCOUVER REGION

Vancouver Regional Office

Young Offenders Act Implementation Project

South East District

Adult and Juvenile Probation Services (North East)
Adult Probation Services (South East)
Burnaby Community Correctional Centre
Marpole Community Correctional Centre
Richmond Probation and Family Court Services
South East District Office
Vancouver East Family Court Services
Yale Street Youth Probation and Family Court Services

North West District

Family Court Services — West
Vancouver West Family Court Services
North Shore East Probation and Family Court Services
North West District Office
North Shore West Probation and Family Court Services
Powell River Probation and Family Court Services
Probation Services (South Youth)
Sechelt Probation and Family Court Services
Squamish Probation and Family Court Services

Vancouver Centre District

Community Pretrial Services Unit
Vancouver Court Adult Probation Services
Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre
West End Adult Probation Services

Oakalla District Office

Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women

FRASER REGION

Fraser Regional Office

District 1

Centre Creek Camp
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre
Chilliwack Security Unit
District Office
Ford Mountain Camp
Mount Thurston Camp

District 2

Abbotsford Probation and Family Services
Chilliwack Probation and Family Services
Delta Probation and Family Court Services
District Office
Hope Probation and Family Services
Langley Probation and Family Court Services
Mission Probation and Family Services

Surrey Central Probation and Family Services
Surrey Community Residential Centre

District 3

Burnaby North Probation
Burnaby South Probation
Burnaby Central Probation
District Office
New Haven Correctional Centre
New Westminster Probation and Family Court Services
Surrey North Probation and Family Court Services
White Rock Probation and Family Services

District 4

District Office
Haney Forest Camps Administration
Boulder Bay Camp
Pine Ridge Camp
Stave Lake Camp
Port Coquitlam Probation Office
Twin Maples Correctional Centre
Maple Ridge Probation and Family Court Services

Alouette River Correctional Centre

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre

INTERIOR REGION

Interior Regional Office

Kamloops District 1

Ashcroft Probation and Family Court Services
Clearwater Probation and Family Court Services
District Office, Kamloops
Kamloops Probation and Family Court Services
Kelowna Probation and Family Court Services
Lillooet Probation and Family Court Services
Merritt Probation and Family Court Services
Revelstoke Probation and Family Court Services
Salmon Arm Probation and Family Court Services
Vernon Probation and Family Court Services

Kootenay District 2

Castlegar Probation and Family Court Services
Cranbrook Probation and Family Court Services
Creston Probation and Family Court Services
District Office, Kootenay
Fernie Probation and Family Court Services
Golden Probation and Family Court Services
Kimberley Probation and Family Court Services
Nelson Probation and Family Court Services
Oliver Probation and Family Court Services
Penticton Probation and Family Court Services
Trail Probation and Family Court Services

District 3

Bear Creek Camp
Kamloops Community Correctional Centre
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
Rayleigh Farm Camp

NORTHERN REGION

Northern Regional Office

West Coast District 1

West Coast District Office
Bella Coola Probation and Family Court Services
Burns Lake Probation and Family Court Services
Kitimat Probation and Family Court Services
Prince Rupert Probation and Family Court Services
Queen Charlotte Islands Probation and Family Court Services
Smithers Probation Office
Terrace Community Correctional Centre
Terrace Probation and Family Court Services

North Central District 2

North Central District Office
Dawson Creek Probation and Family Court Services
Fort St. John Probation and Family Court Services
Mackenzie Probation and Family Court Services
100 Mile House Probation and Family Court Services
Prince George Adult Probation Office
Prince George Juvenile Probation and Family Services
Quesnel Probation and Family Court Services
Vanderhoof Probation and Family Court Services
Williams Lake Probation and Family Court Services

District 3

Hutda Lake Camp
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre

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POOR
QUALITY
ORIGINAL